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## SENATE BILL 5693

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State of Washington 57th Legislature 2001 Regular Session

By Senators Eide, Finkbeiner, Rasmussen, Hochstatter, Winsley and Kohl-Welles

Read first time 01/31/2001. Referred to Committee on Education.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to medicinal and catheterization administration in
- 2 public schools; and amending RCW 28A.210.260 and 28A.210.280.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 Sec. 1. RCW 28A.210.260 and 2000 c 63 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- Public school districts and private schools which conduct any of grades kindergarten through the twelfth grade may provide for the administration of oral medication of any nature to students who are in the custody of the school district or school at the time of administration, but are not required to do so by this section, subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The board of directors of the public school district or the 12 school or, if none, the chief 13 governing board of the private 14 administrator of the private school shall adopt policies which address 15 the designation and written agreement of employees who may administer oral medications to students, the acquisition of parent requests and 16 17 instructions, and the acquisition of requests from licensed health 18 professionals prescribing within the scope of their prescriptive 19 authority and instructions regarding students who require medication

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- for more than fifteen consecutive school days, the identification of the medication to be administered, the means of safekeeping medications with special attention given to the safeguarding of legend drugs as defined in chapter 69.41 RCW, and the means of maintaining a record of the administration of such medication and written agreement of employees;
- 7 (2) The board of directors shall seek advice from one or more 8 licensed physicians or nurses in the course of developing the foregoing 9 policies;
- 10 (3) The public school district or private school is in receipt of 11 a written, current and unexpired request from a parent, or a legal 12 guardian, or other person having legal control over the student to 13 administer the medication to the student;
- (4) The public school district or the private school is in receipt 14 15 of (a) a written, current and unexpired request from a licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive 16 17 authority for administration of the medication, as there exists a valid health reason which makes administration of such medication advisable 18 19 during the hours when school is in session or the hours in which the 20 student is under the supervision of school officials, and (b) written, unexpired instructions from 21 current and such licensed health 22 professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive 23 authority regarding the administration of prescribed medication to 24 students who require medication for more than fifteen consecutive work 25 days;
  - (5) The medication is administered by an employee designated by or pursuant to the policies adopted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and in substantial compliance with the prescription of a licensed health professional prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority or the written instructions provided pursuant to subsection (4) of this section;
- 32 (6) The medication is first examined by the employee administering 33 the same to determine in his or her judgment that it appears to be in 34 the original container and to be properly labeled; ((and))
- 35 (7) The board of directors shall designate a professional person 36 licensed pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW or chapter 18.79 RCW as it 37 applies to registered nurses and advanced registered nurse 38 practitioners, to train and supervise the designated school district 39 personnel in proper medication procedures; and

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- (8) School district employees, not licensed under chapter 18.79 or 1 18.88A RCW, if student safety is involved, may file a written letter of 2 3 refusal to administer oral medications to students with the school 4 district. This written letter of refusal may not serve as grounds for employee dismissal or termination of employment, however, the letter of 5 refusal may result in a reduction of the employees' work hours if the 6 refusal results in a need to hire additional personnel to administer 7 8 oral medications.
- 9 **Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.210.280 and 1994 sp.s. c 9 s 721 are each amended 10 to read as follows:
- 11 (1) Public school districts and private schools that offer classes 12 for any of grades kindergarten through twelve may provide for clean, 13 intermittent bladder catheterization of students, or assisted self-14 catheterization of students pursuant to RCW 18.79.290, if the 15 catheterization is provided for in substantial compliance with:
- 16 (a) Rules adopted by the state nursing care quality assurance 17 commission and the instructions of a registered nurse or advanced 18 registered nurse practitioner issued under such rules; and
- (b) Written policies of the school district or private school which shall be adopted in order to implement this section and shall be developed in accordance with such requirements of chapters 41.56 and 41.59 RCW as may be applicable.

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- (2) School district employees, not licensed under chapter 18.79 or 18.88A RCW, if student safety is involved, may file a written letter of refusal to perform clean, intermittent bladder catheterization of students. This written letter of refusal may not serve as grounds for employee dismissal or termination of employment, however, the letter of refusal may result in a reduction of the employees' work hours if the refusal results in a need to hire additional personnel to administer clean intermittent bladder catheterizations.
- 31 <u>(3)</u> This section does not require school districts to provide 32 intermittent bladder catheterization of students.

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